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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1947

War Histories

To veterans of World War I it will come as a disappointment to learn that the official history of Canada's participation in that conflict is to remain uncompleted. To date only two volumes have appeared. One, dealing with the medical services, was written by the late Sir Andrew Macphail. The other volume comprises Volume 1, General Series, Official History of World War 1, covering the period from the commencement of the war in August, 1914 to September, 1915, with another volume of appendices and maps relative to the same period.

In reply to a question raised in Parliament the other day, Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe stated that no further volumes will be published, but the material collected will be made available for qualified historians and others. That, of course, is not the same thing at all. The Minister offered no explanation for this decision, which is shameful to all concerned in making it.

Histories of World War II, on the other hand, are planned as follows: The Naval history will have three volumes, of which two should be published during the current fiscal year and the third next year.

The Army has already published three popular accounts under the heading "The Canadian Army at War" of which No. 1 covered "The Canadians in Britain 1939-44", No. 2 from Pachino to Ortona "The Canadian Campaign in Sicily and Italy, 1943" and No. 3 "Canada's Battle in Normandy." A total of 33,000 copies of these three numbers have been published and distributed and they are now out of print. A reprint is now in the hands of the printer. The Canadian army historical section has in course of preparation a one-volume history of the Canadian Army during the war which will be published during the current fiscal year. It has also in course of preparation, a four-volume history to be published over the next four years. The final volume will contain a general account of the work of all three services and of Canada's war effort as a whole.

Two volumes of a popular narrative of the R. C. A. F. overseas have already been published. The first, "The R. C. A. F. Overseas: The First Four Years" was published in 1944. 13,000 were printed, 11,500 were sold. The second, "The R. C. A. F. Overseas: The Fifth Year" was published in 1945 and 3,500 copies were sold. Tnese were published by the Oxford University Press with private backing and the proceeds went to the R. C. A. F. benevolent fund. The third volume completing this story is in course of preparation and should be printed this year.

Danger In Soaring Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has announced that the cost-of-living index advanced 2.5 points in the month ended May 1. During the preceding month of March, the index had advanced 1.7 points, the biggest increase since 1941. At May 1, the index, boosted by lifted subsidies and ceilings, stood at 6.1 points higher than at the first of the current calendar year, and 11.1 points above the level at May 1 a year ago. The increase since August, 1939 was 32 per cent.

Most significant, from the standpoint of the wage-earner, is the fact that the food index jumped nearly three points in March, and more than three additional points in April. There was an even larger increase in clothing prices, while costs of fuel, light, rentals and miscellaneous items also showed increases. All this is adding up to an almost prohibitive total.

The Toronto *Globe and Mail* has made a comparison between prices for eighty items in groceries, meats, fruits and vegetables in March, 1938, as compared with the prices in March, 1946, and March, 1947. The list showed an increase in cost of 46 1-4 per cent up to March of last year and 56 3-4 per cent up to March, 1947. This list, however, did not contain the items of bread, butter and milk. Of these, bread is the only one where the price is still controlled, the removal of the subsidies on milk, and, more recently, on butter having brought about heavy increases in prices.

In his budget speech on April 29th, the Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, pointed out that profits before taxes were still running at abnormally high levels. "Business confidence and available funds," he said, "are so high that good businessmen are competing more in their efforts to expand their investment quickly than in getting down their costs and keeping down the prices at which they sell their products." In his opinion, it is "neither proper, nor even good business, to charge all the traffic will bear." At almost the same time, President Truman was giving similar advice to the United States Chamber of Commerce. He wrote: "A pressing task of the businessman today is to reduce prices wherever possible at all levels while steadily increasing production. By careful planning, by elimination of wasteful methods and practices, by expanding facilities where needed, and by increasing productivity, businessmen can greatly help in dispelling the inflationary cloud now hanging over us."

It is surely time that a halt was called to these soaring prices. They more than offset the meagre income tax reductions announced by Finance Minister Abbott, which in any case have not yet come into effect.

In this connection at least there is a difference in the situation in Canada and the United States. A dispatch from Washington conveys the information that the American Senate has voted, 48 to 44, in favor of proceeding at once with a bill purporting to make another slash in personal income taxation in the United States, as from July 1, 1947.

This vote, the dispatch says, has virtually assured the passage within a few days of Congressional legislation for a graduated tax reduction, ranging from 30 per cent in the lowest income tax brackets, to 10.5 per cent in the highest. This plan of tax reduction has already received the approval of the House of Representatives, but in that chamber the time set to make it effective was to be retroactive as from January 1, 1947. The Senate, by postponing the operation of the bill by six months, indicates that the upper chamber is either more prudential, or less concerned over electoral reaction, than the House of Representatives. In any case this reduction will bring the whole American income tax structure distinctly lower than that established in Canada by the Abbott budget.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"D" Day this date 1944—the beginning of the ending of Great War II.

* * * *

Summer is "a-cummen in" and with it the casualties from careless swimming, boating and driving. It is trite to say but vital to remember, "Safety First."

* * * *

Alexander Sergeievich Pushkin, famous Russian poet and novelist, born this date 1799; was killed in a duel in Petrograd in 1837; he wrote excellent lyrics, being greatly influenced by Byron: "But I, in love, was mute and still."

* * * *

Judging by the attitude of Justice Minister Ilsley, when it comes to "sharing the expense", the Federal Government is opposed to centralization; it is only when it is a case of "sharing the wealth" that it becomes aggressively active.

* * * *

Scouts everywhere will welcome the news that Canada will be represented at the forthcoming Jamboree in France. The shortage of shipping space was expected to prevent our sending a contingent, but it is now announced that 35 Boy Scouts, including one from this Province, will cross the Atlantic in August in Canada's aircraft carrier H. M. C. S. Warrior.

* * * *

John Bracken advocates a long-range program of decentralization of industry in Canada, and the establishment of secondary industries in the Maritimes. Although he did not say so, such a move would bring prosperity to this Province, allow the worker to live more spaciously than in a big city and, incidentally, would be sound from the point of view of military strategy.

* * * *

Coinciding with the opening of the fifth national foreign trade conference of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver, the *Vancouver Daily Province* has produced a comprehensive 60 page edition, featuring British Columbia industrial activities. The issue is exceptionally well edited and illustrated, and makes a valuable souvenir.

* * * *

A woman in the home is doing one of the most difficult and necessary jobs in the world in the opinion of the president of the Housewives' Progressive Association. She suggests that the term, "home trainee", should be used for young girls just beginning a domestic career and home associates for more experienced workers. Older women might be called "home aids."

* * * *

Reminiscent of our experiment at Frenchfort in by-gone days. A South Australian syndicate has been granted a lease of 394 square miles in Central Australia, near Alice Springs, to develop an Australian Persian lamb industry. An expert on Persian lamb breeding, Dr. P. H. E. Hecker is being sent from London to assist in establishing the industry. The syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of Persian or Karakul flocks from Persia and Africa.

* * * *

The seventh anniversary of the first landing of an organized Canadian force on European soil in World War II will be quietly observed next week but it will not be marred by the profound gloom and stunned hopelessness of those dark, early days of the war. Early in June, 1940, when France was in a bad way and there appeared little to do but wait for the end, the 1st Canadian Infantry Division, then stationed in the Northampton area, was hurriedly returned to its former billets at Aldershot in preparation for a hopeless crack at the enemy. On 8th June it was visited by Their Majesties the King and Queen, and by evening of the next day advanced elements of the Division had moved out of Aldershot bound for Falmouth and Plymouth.

* * * *

The Federal Government have decided to pay $300,000 for a residence for our Ambassador at Washington. The property is described as the Davidge House, a residence facing Washington's Rock Creek Park, which was built 10 or 15 years ago and which architects estimate would cost some $350,000 to build at this time. Mr. Pearson, deputy Minister of External Affairs, explained that the Ambassador, Hume Wrong, now was living in a residence renting for $9,000 a year which would have to be vacated in July. In a year of searching, the Government had been able to find no other property which could serve as an embassy. Both Mr. Pearson and Mr. St. Laurent felt Canada should be represented in Washington on a "pretty impressive scale" and said the proposed residence had "dignity" without being "extravagant."

Notes By the Way

Every year, on our birthday, we are delightfully surprised to receive a call from a friend in the community who has no logical reason for remembering the occasion. For a long time, we thought he had just learned the date by chance, and happened to remember it. Then we found that he does the same thing with scores of acquaintances. It seems he keeps a record, which he consults every day. On few of them does he not make at least one call of congratulation and good wishes. Even now, when we know the secret of the accounting sytem, we get a glow from that annual call. It is such a grand, friendly idea. —Windsor Star.

A new type of airport lighting, tested at Cleveland, promises to take airlines another step toward all-weather flying, says The Wall Street Journal. The light is provided by Westinghouse's krypton lamps. These lamps, throwing out the most powerful artificial light known, are able to pierce the thickest fog, heaviest snow, or wettest rain. They can penetrate "zero-zero" fog for at least a thousand feet upward. One of these lamps, only four inches long, is a quartz tube filled with krypton, one of nature's rarest gases. When a surge of electricity heats this gas to incandescence the lamp flashes with a brilliance of a million candlepower per square inch. Combinations of reflectors and lenses are used to magnify the flash of one of these lamps to three and a half billion candlepower. That's equal to 50 million 60-watt incandescent bulbs of the household variety.

Lady Alexander has told a Toronto audience that her famous husband, the Governor General, reads the comics — those vignettes from real and unreal life which decorate the North American press. His Excellency, in this respect, belongs to a very large and mixed company. The comics have indeed a nation-wide audience. Parents read them to make sure they are fit for children. Children read them for obscure reasons of their own, perhaps to make sure they are fit for parents. Editors scan them to find what makes "reader appeal." Philosophers study them to discover social trends. We feel, therefore, that Lady Alexander's comment on her husband's reading of the comics —"all men are children after all"—falls short of a complete explanation. It may be merely His Excellency's form of escapism, but it could well be part of his serious study of life on this fantastic continent. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

We may be mistaken but we venture to predict that in course of time (especially if male candidates for the ministry continue to decline) women ministers will become relatively common, even in some of the churches which still deny them admittance. And perhaps the churches will gain rather than lose from their ordination, something to which the sex would seem to be entitled in view of its conscientious devotion to church work. If women can raise most of the money for that work and fill most of the pews at church services, they ought to have a share in the active ministry of the church. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

I suppose every garden-minded person is familiar with the common bleeding-heart. So familiar is it and so accustomed are we to thinking of it as an old-fashioned flower and a choice favorite of our grandmothers that it comes as rather a shock to learn that it has not always been available to American and European gardeners. Yet, as garden plants go, it is a comparative newcomer, something of an upstart when alongside such real oldtimers as tulips, lilacs, daffodils, peonies and pinks. This year marks the centenary of the bleeding-heart's first flowering in a Western garden. In 1847 a plant brought from China the previous year by one of the most famous of all plant collectors, Robert Fortune, bloomed in the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London, England. Mr. Fortune obtained his plant from a garden on the island of Chusan, off the China coast, where, he says, it grew "among artificial rocks near the beautiful Weigela roses." He further tells us that "it is one of those plants of which the Chinese mandarins in the north of China, are so fond, and which they cultivate with so much pride in their little fairy gardens."— New York Herald Tribune.

Alfred P. Cate of Fitchburg, Mass., thinks there ought to be an easier way of getting in and out of a bathtub. So he's invented a tub with a door in the side, the Kansas City Star comments. Cate describes his hinged fixture as a slip-proof aid to "the aged, the crippled and the young" as well as a boom to persons of all ages who are just plain lazy. The Cate invention would seem to have its points. Only if it's intended to revolutionize bathtub design, it doesn't go nearly far enough. It strikes us that the standard model tub might well be improved in lots of ways, from the angles of both utility and greater comfort while lolling in the water. Thus we would like to see Mr. Cate and the other bathtub-conscious inventors turn out a tub with a downy-soft, built-in headrest, a reading rack with lamp attached, a wall button making it unnecessary to reach for the hot water tap while submerged, and an automatic back-washer. An attached accessory for applying a nonskid coating to the otherwise slippery soap also would be a widely hailed innovation. — Windsor Star.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

APPEAL COURT

Sir—Once more the urgent need for a proper Court of Appeal for this Province has come up as a result of the recent appeal of J. W. Windsor Company against the City of Charlottetown upon a tax assessment case. According to the report in your columns and as appears by the record the appeal in that case was dismissed with one Judge expressing an opinion in favor of each party.

Nothing in this letter is, in any way, intended to cast reflection upon the Judges who heard the appeal. Talented and learned men do not always see eye to eye, hence the necessity for an uneven number of Judges so that the majority may decide. But the point to be noticed in this appeal as well as in many others that come before our Appeal Court is that the parties, after going to all the trouble of preparing and contesting the appeal and incurring Supreme Court costs, which are much too high to be incurred without result, are in exactly the same position as they were before the appeal.

The highly unsatisfactory position with respect to our Appeal Court is the more forcefully brought home when it is realized that, had the decision of the Tax Appeal Board been against the City and had the City appealed, the appeal would, likewise, have been lost on the equal division. It looks as if the appellant goes to bat with two strikes already called upon him.

Surely the position is, at least, deplorable and one that calls for relief at the earliest possible date. The Government and the Legislature owe a duty to the people of the Province in this matter and should no longer continue to shirk it

I am, Sir, etc.,
FOR A SQUARE DEAL.
Charlottetown,
June 3, 1947.

Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

NEW LONDON LOCALITIES

As population increased and the land around New London Bay became settled, different localities were given different names by which they are known at the present time.

Cavendish was given its name by Captain William Winter in the year 1772, in honour of Field Marshall Lord Cavendish, a noted military man of that time. Captain Winter was proprietor of Lot 23 at that time, and he lived on the northern end of the Lot, with his family for a number of years. A locality in Rustico by the name of Winter Cove commemorates the name of this gentleman.

Bay View no doubt was named on account of its position on New London Bay and the good view that may be obtained of that bay from this locality.

Hope River is an old name. It was given to that arm of the New London Bay by Capt. Holland in 1785 in honour of Brigadier Hope, a Governor of Quebec from 1785 to 1789.

Anderson's Creek gets its name from the fact that a lowland Scotchman settled there early in the last century. Some of his descendants are living there at the present time.

Stanley comes to us from the original name of the south-eastern branch of the Grenville or New London Bay. The original name of that branch was the Stanley River and that name was given it by Holland in 1785 in honour of one Sir Hans Stanley, a Lord of the Admiralty in those days. This arm of the bay is now known as Mill River. When, how or why the original name was dropped and this one came into general use, we do not know. However, the name has not been entirely lost. It is preserved in Stanley village and Stanley Bridge. The latter was built in the year 1853. Previous to that time there was a ferry where the bridge is now and it was known as Fife's Ferry,so named from William Fife, a lowland Scotchman who settled by the water side there in the year 1820.

Fountain Road got its name from the presence of a large spring of water that is found on the right hand side of that road. The water from the spring runs to the north and empties into McIntyre's Creek and through it into the South West River. The first oatmeal that was ever ground around New London was ground by water that flowed from this spring.

Wigmore Road commemorates the name of Robert Wigmore, a native of Ireland who settled in that vicinity in the year 1827.

Graham's Road was named after William Graham, a Scotchman, who came to this part of the Island sometime between 1810 and 1820. That was the time when the south side of the South West River was being settled by Highlanders from the north of Scotland, who called the place Eribol, after the place where they were born in their native land; but this name does not appear to have been in use for any length of time. Mr. Graham settled on the northern end of what is now Graham's Road, and which was once known as Graham's Cross, and later as Clifton.

—From an article by the Rev. Dr. John Murray.

LONDON — (CP) — Sold during an auction for 150 guineas was an armillary — an obsolete instrument which mariners used to take altitude readings of the sun and stars.

A New Ferry Service

(Moncton Transcript)

The second water-transportation link between the New Brunswick mainland and Prince Edward Island which may be forged this year was indicated by a news despatch from the Island province, should serve a useful purpose. In the planning stage for more than a year, the ferry service between West Point, P. E. I., and Buctouche is expected to go into operation soon as alterations to two ships purchased by West Point Ferries Ltd., are completed at Pictou, N. S.

The service has been planned primarily for freight traffic to the western end of Prince Edward Island. But it is expected that eastern New Brunswick will also benefit from the service.

Any move designed to stimulate trade through ports along the eastern New Brunswick coast is most welcome. And there is no doubt that a regular ferry service between West Point and Buctouche could play an important part in the economy of the areas it will serve.

When plans to establish the service were first announced keen rivarly arose between Buctouche and Richibucto for the role of New Brunswick terminus. If, as news despatches now indicate, Buctouche has been chosen as the landing place for the new ferry service it is only reasonable to presume that residents of both communities with their economy closely linked by geographical location, will devote their best efforts to promoting a new avenue of trade between the two provinces.

Land of Evangeline

(C. N. R. Press Bureau)

Within the storehouse of historic happenings that comprises the background of storied Acadia, the Land of Evangeline, in what is now known as the Maritime Provinces of Canada, there are many romantic incidents that make up the mosaic of charm that surrounds this pleasant land.

The scene, so far as Evangeline and her people are concerned, opens with the sailing of an expedition from France under Sieur de Monts, armed with a commission from Henry IV, King of France naming him Lieutenant-General of Acadia. With deMonts were Samuel de Champlain, an experienced navigator whose name looms large in the annals of the early settlement of North America, and Baron de Poutrincourt. The expedition eventually arrived in what is now the Annapolis Basin in 1604.

The Baron de Poutrincourt was so taken with the country that he secured a grant of land and a settlement was founded at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, in 1605, which is the oldest European settlement north of the Gulf of Mexico. An event flowing out of this settlement was the establishment of the first service club in North America, the forerunner of all service clubs, the "Order of the Good Time", established by Champlain to while away the rigours of the first winter and keep up the spirits of these first settlers. This, by the way, was in 1606. On the site of the original "Habitation" built by Champlain as a fort and headquarters has been erected an exact replica which is the centre of interest of increasing numbers of visitors to this charming vacation country.

* * *

Early in their history the guns of war began to play a tragic part and weave the pattern of their destiny, leading up to the tragic climax which Longfellow's poem Evangeline has so vividly portrayed. In 1613 a force from Virginia under a British seaman, Samuel Argall, which had been settled by the English, came to the infant settlement of Port Royal and captured it. This was the first action in the struggle for control of the continent between the English and French. Acadia was first controlled by one and then by the other through the long and bitter struggle until the fall under General Wolfe which decided of Quebec in 1759 to the British the course that history was to take Insofar as the Acadians were concerned, it was a force from Boston made up of New Englanders that sealed the fate of the country and eventually paved the way for the cessation of the American colonies now making up the United States.

From Port Royal the Acadians branched out to form other settlements, one of which was Grand Pre, the locals of Evangline, founded in 1632; also the Pubnicos, on the south shore of Nova Scotia, in 1651; Beaubassin, between Sackville, in New Brunswick, and Amherst, in Nova Scotia, in 1672; Cheticamp, Cape Breton, and elsewhere.

* * *

The story of Grand Pre with its exile of the inhabitants to Massachusetts and Louisiana, among whom was Evangeline and her lover Gabriel, is told in Longfellow's poem with all the fervor of that poet but Grand Pre, by itself, is only a small part of the story of Evangeline and her people and the land of Acadia.

In what are now the Pubnicos, on the picturesque south shore of Nova Scotia, are descendents of the original settlers and some of the customs and dress may still be seen among them. This settlement has been in existence since it was founded in 1651, and is the oldest Acadian settlement continuously occupied. Land was granted the Baron d'Entremont, a member of the Royal House of Bourbon whose descendents still live there, and another French-nobleman, Pierre Ferrant. Sieur d'Entremont erected a baronial hall or chateau which was destroyed in the taking of the settlement by Goreham's rangers in 1758. A museum is maintained at Centre East Pubnico containing many Acadian relics.

Another picturesque settlement is at Cheticamp, in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, where some of the returning exiles located following the expulsion of these people. Here also quaint customs still linger among the Acadians who are noted for their handicrafts.

The main event concerning Evangeline and Gabriel happened in connection with the Acadian settlement of Beaubassin. It goes back to the numerous conflicts between England and France for possession of the North American continent. By the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, France ceded Acadian to Britain but France maintained Acadia comprised a certain area, while England maintained it covered a far larger extent of territory.

There is a little sluggish tidal stream whose mud banks glisten in the sunlight when the tide goes out, that separates the province of Nova Scotia from that of New Brunswick, and in the days referred to, the village of Beaubassin nestled on the east of Nova Scotia side of the stream. By the logic of events this stream known as the Missaquash river, epitomizes the point of dispute.

* * *

Britain based her claim to possession of the continent by right of prior discovery — for when John Cabot, under authority of Letters Patent issued by Henry VII of England, crossed the Atlantic in a cockle-shell of a boat and planted Britain's flag on the north-eastern seaboard of North America on a date memorable in history, June 24th, 1497, he thereby established that right. But settlements were made by the French and there were conflicts in connection with these settlements, with various until they broke out again.

treaties patching up the quarrels

Possession of Acadia was one of

(Continued on page 12)

The Poet's Corner

OF COURTESY

Of Courtesy it is much less
Than Courage of Heart or Holiness,
Yet in my Walks it seems to me
That the Grace of God is in Courtesy.

On Monks I did in Storrington fall,
They took me straight into their Hall;
I saw Three Pictures on a wall
And Courtesy was in them all.

The first the Annunciation;
The second the Visitation;
The third the Consolation.
Of God that was Our Lady's Son.

The first was of Saint Gabriel;
On Wings a-flame from Heaven he fell;
And as he went upon one knee
He shone with Heavenly Courtesy.

Our Lady out of Nazareth rode—
It was her month of heavy load;
Yet was Her face both great and kind,
For Courtesy was in Her Mind.

The third, it was our Little Lord,
Whom all the Kings in arms adored;
He was so small you could not see
His large intent of Courtesy.

Our Lord, that was Our Lady's Son,
God bless you, People, one by one;
My rhymne is written, my work is done.

—Hilaire Belloc.

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